

Dandruff Soon Ruins the Hair

Girls—if you want plenty of thick, beautiful, glossy, silky hair, do by all means get rid of the dandruff, for it will starve your hair and ruin it if you don't.

It doesn't do much good to try to brush or wash it out. The only sure way to get rid of dandruff is to dissolve it, then you destroy it entirely. To do this, get about four ounces of ordinary liquid arvon; apply it at night when retiring; use enough to moisten the scalp and rub it in gently with the finger tips.

By morning, most, if not all, of your dandruff will be gone, and three or four more applications will completely dissolve and entirely destroy every single sign and trace of it.

You will find, too, that all itching and digging of the scalp will stop, and your hair will look and feel a hundred times better. You can get liquid arvon at any drug store. It is inexpensive and four ounces is all you will need, no matter how much dandruff you have. This simple remedy never fails. —(Adv.)

"THE OLD REMEDY"
PLANTIN C. BLACK
CAPSULES
REMEDY FOR MEN

GOTHAM'S WARM DEBATE

Newspapers Have Wordy War Over Editorial in The Times.

Much interest has been taken locally in a controversy now going on in the New York papers.

An editorial in the New York Times, urging the acceptance of Austria-Hungary's peace proposition, has led to severe attacks being made on that paper by several of its contemporaries. Those who have studied the history of journalism in the metropolis say that the course of the Times is very similar to that of the Tribune 1864 under Horace Greeley, when he endeavored to persuade Abraham Lincoln to accept the offer of the south for a peace conference. This was turned down by Lincoln, though the martyred president went personally to Hampton Roads and there conferred with Alex. H. Stephens and other southern commissioners. The Times does not reply to its critics, but stoutly maintains its position with regard to the peace note.

In its Tuesday's issue it says:

"In the name of the president Secretary Lansing announces that the invitation of the Austro-Hungarian government for a preliminary and non-binding discussion of peace terms is rejected. It is true that Mr. Wilson has many times set forth the conditions indispensable to peace, the

principles upon which we would be willing to make peace, conditions and principles which have the unanimous, the determined, support of the people of the United States. It may be that nothing would be gained by a formal restatement of these conditions and principles in a conference. Nevertheless, we had hoped that the allied governments would make a different reply to the Austrian invitation, a reply that would have been no millionth part of a hair less conclusive of our unshakable resolve to enforce a peace on our own terms, a peace that would secure the just object for which we are fighting, yet an answer that would have had the important advantage of disclosing to us the motive that prompted the invitation.

"The primary question is whether this proposal was made in sincerity or hypocrisy."

The feeling aroused has reached such a point that the American Defense society passed resolutions protesting against the tone of the Times editorial and one of its members, L. Light, its Americanism into question. The World, whose attitude on the war has been similar to that of the Times, says:

"The Times asks the United States to enter a conference which, according to its own belief, is bound to end in peace without the slightest guarantee that that peace will fulfill a single principle for which this country is fighting. It is so eager for peace that it accepts peace at any price, hoping only for the best bargain that hanging diplomats may gain for democracy around the council table."

"A white flag flying over Mr. Hearst's establishment, or the headquarters of the professional pacifist, or the lair of local bolsheviks or Sinn Féiners, or even an internment camp, would excite indignation, but witnessing that emblem of surrender at the masthead of the Times, we must confess to amazement, bewilderment

and sorrow."

The Tribune, which has been one of the most pronounced opponents of any negotiations, asks:

"We said yesterday that the peace offensive was now Germany's most dangerous weapon. But we little knew how dangerous it was. Who could have imagined that it would instantly touch the heart of an institution which hitherto has been steadfast and unflinching in support of the cause?"

And further on is more severe, saying:

"There was never any doubt about what the president would say to Austria—none, at least, so far as we know, that had the wish to express itself—except the doubt of the Times. Where the enemy but ventured to hope it could not imagine that the invitation would be declined. Yet that was a sequel foretold. People generally took for granted that it came so quickly will astonish both Austria, which too deeply misunderstands the temper of the American democracy to be able to insult it, and the Times, which has no excuse at all."

"And lest its imagination should fail it again at a more critical time than this, possibly in some hour of stress when the demands of faith make the body groan, we urge it to so profit by this painful experience as it can never forget again what the war is all about."

"This German thing we have resolved to destroy is a criminal, outlawed thing, and cannot be parleyed with."

Under the heading, "What Has Happened to the Times?" the afternoon Globe joins in the clamor:

"The authors of the articles that have appeared in the Times clearly setting forth the perils of Germany and the wickedness of considering peace negotiations with her rulers—men whose covetous word cannot be trusted—must know that here is no veritable peace of which the allies may honorably accept. Why, then, does the Times say it is, flying in the face of its own policy and the settled policy of the United States? Better many days of indecision while the hosts were gathering on the side of righteousness than one hour of weakness when the time has come to strike the final blow."

Sensation at Capital.

David Lawrence, the well known correspondent, says the editorial was the sensation of Washington. He writes:

"No single editorial in an American newspaper since the European war began has had such a profoundly curious effect in the national capital as the outspoken expression by the New York Times in favor of adopting the Austrian suggestion for an 'unbinding conference' with the allies on peace terms."

"President Wilson's reply passed off with the usual flood of messages from republicans as well as democratic leaders and constituents, but there appears to be no abatement in interest here as to the reasons which prompted so powerful a newspaper as the Times to follow the course it did last Monday."

"It still is the 'talk of the town.' And anybody who knows anything about newspapers or their policies finds himself buttonholed everywhere by government officials, high and low, all of whom want to know just what was the probable occasion for the view taken or what it may represent."

"In a sense it is a tribute to the tremendous influence which most people in the government believe the New York Times has exercised, not merely with the public opinion of the United States, but with the leading journals of the allied countries."

"In another sense it is a recognition of the fact that the American newspapers are the single medium of expression which the people have for telling the government their wishes from day to day in a way that will simultaneously reach all persons in authority. And precisely because the view of the New York Times is at variance with what it has been confidently expected here would be the attitude of that newspaper, there is much genuine curiosity concerning the psychology of the Times' editorial council."

"Several suggestions and theories are advanced, and it is interesting to note that the majority of them are to the effect that the Times' editorial represents simply an honest difference of opinion—another way of looking at the world war from that which our own newspapers have been so unanimously proclaiming, and a view more in line with the ideas expressed by Lord Lansdowne, to the surprise of the British public, in his famous plea for a definition of peace terms on the ground that the war was becoming terribly destructive."

GORDON vs. GREENLEAF

Big League Stars on Both Ball Teams.

Sunday promises to be a red letter day on the baseball calendar of Camp Greenleaf. The present season is fast drawing to a close and the baseball supremacy of the local camp is still very much up in the air. A step towards settling the argument will be taken at Camp Greenleaf when the Camp Gordon team wends its weary way from Atlanta to play a double header on the Battalion 15 diamond against the teams representing Battalion 15 and the replacement group.

Both of the local teams have gone down to defeat before the gathering of fast players flying the colors of Camp Gordon, and both games were lost by the identical score of 2 to 1. Needless to say, both teams are out for revenge and the fur should fly from start to finish of both games.

The line-up of the replacement team is not certain as yet, and the team that will represent them in the nature of a dark horse. They are certain, however, to have a team on the field determined to make up for its former defeat.

The replacement group has played a

couple of close, exciting games with Battalion 15 and are determined to make a better showing against Gordon than their local rivals do. The outcome of this twin battle should go a great distance towards settling the doubt that seems to rest in the minds of the replacement group as to the championship of Camp Greenleaf. Battalion 15 already claims the title by reason of having defeated the replacement group and all other contenders for the flag, but as both teams lost to Camp Gordon by the same score, and as both teams are undoubtedly stronger now than they were at their former meetings, there is room for argument, and Sunday's games should excite enough interest in both local camps to make the proposed seven-game series for the championship of the park an assured fact.

The Gordon team will bring with them such ex-league players as Von Kolnitz, Wambagans, Kingman, Marshall, Schalk, Shawkey and Gooch. The local fans are sure to get a chance to see their old friend, "Rube" Marshall, work in one of the games. The first game will be called at 1:30 p.m. sharp. The cheering and rooting will be led by the Greenleaf band, which is determined to "jazz" the locals to victory.

MORE THAN 100 KILLED.

Marselles Express Wrecked in Pacy Tunnel.

Paris, Sept. 20.—More than thirty persons were killed and 100 were injured when the first section of the

Want Ads in The News Bring Quick Results.

Marselles Express was telescoped by the second section in Pacy tunnel, between Dijon and La Roche, said a dispatch from the scene of the accident. American soldiers promptly went to the rescue of the wounded and won high praise by their activities.

Chop Wood or Be Cold!

THE FARMER'S WOOD-LOT MUST MAKE UP THE COAL DEFICIT

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We have just secured the exclusive sales arrangement for the WADE PORTABLE DRAG SAW; cuts 4-foot logs in 3½ minutes; 25 cords per day. Does this sound interesting? For more particulars call the

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Gun Metal Button, Patent Button, Black Cloth Boot, Lea sole, Patent Lace, white cloth top. Some splendid values at less than manufacture's cost.

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Choice \$5.00

Concerning Store Hours---Read

BEGINNING OCTOBER 1st

our store will open daily at 9 A. M., closing as usual 5:50 every evening, except Saturday; our Main Store closing at 8 P. M., and Men's Store, Market Street entrance, at 9 P. M. Our shortened hours are due to Government requests to CONSERVE fuel, labor, etc., and we cheerfully render our aid to hasten the end of the war.

Miller Bros

NOW IS THE TIME TO DO YOUR FALL BUYING

We Have a Full Line of the Most Practical and Serviceable Fall Furniture Now on Display at Our Store. Every Piece "SAW TEST" Furniture, and is Selling for \$1.00 Down and \$1.00 Per Week.



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